WHY THEY DID IT. The New York Senators State their Rea-

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.

The following is the letter of resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt:

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1881.

SIR—Transmitting as we do our resignations respectively of the great trusts with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and peeple of the State, with the reasons which in our judgment make such a step respectful and recessary.

Some weeks ago the President sent to the Senate in a group the nominations of several persons for public offices already filled. One of those offices is the collectorship for the port of New York, now held by General Merritt, another is the consul-generalship at London, now held by General Badeau, another is that of charge d'affaires to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer, another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, a son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish bad, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but like the other persons named he was to remain at his post if permitted to do so. All of these officers, save only Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New York. It is proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged failure or any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector at the of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector at the port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson, as the reward of certain acts of his said to have aided in making the nomination of Mr. Garfield possible.

he chain of rewards thus proposed by roken by General Badeau's promptly. Jining the acceptance of the office to which he was to be sent.

These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he advised such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no been told only a few hours before that no removals in the New York offices were soon to be made, or even considered, and had been requested to withhold papers and suggestions bearing on the subject which had been sent to us for presentation should the occasion arise, until we had notice from the President of his readiness to receive them. that the Vice President was equally sur-prised, and had been equally misled, we went to Mr. James, the Cabinet officer from our State, and learned that though he had spent some time with the Presi-dent on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of any intention to send them had been made to him, and that he first knew of the matter by heresay, following the event. After earnest reflection and consultation, we believed the proceedings unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation, to the preservation and integrity of the public service and the public example to be set, or in relation to the integrity of the Republican party. No public utterance of comment or censure was made by either of us in the Senate or elsewhere. On the contrary, we thought the President would reconsider the sudden and beauty step and we thought the President would reconsider the sudden and hasty step, and would, at least, adopt less hurtful and objectionable modes of requiting personal or individual service. In this hope the following paper was prepared and signed and presented by Mr. James to the President, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also:

To the President: We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the Col-

monstrate against the change in the Collectorship of New York by the removal of 'Ir. Merritt and the appointment of M. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a Moriso. We heard of it only when several nominations involved in the plan wa hnounced in the Senate. We had on to days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs office at New York was not contemplated and quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action now, we had no apportunity, until after the nominations, to make the

the public service will be promoted by removing the present collector and put-ting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gain-ed for either the Republican party or its principles, believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode. We earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

ROSCOE CONKLING. This paper was presented to Mr. James on Monday, the 20th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the republic, and markedly the present incum-bent, had withdrawn nominations on less prehend such suggestions would be Immediately the public press, especially in articles and dispatches, written by those in close and constant association with the President and with an influen-tial member of the Cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for "opposing the administration" and "dictating to the President." Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resentful and impatient of hesitation "to resential and impatient of nesitation "to advise and consent" to what he proposed. We had made, we have made, no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by the representatives of the press, or to make complaint or comment or denial of many text the by officious truthless charges against us by officious champions of the administration.— Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother Senators and officials, we have said nothing until now on the suborder to prevent or influence action on any nomination. Nor have we so stat-ed. Immediately after the nominations were made, Republican letters ... d tele-grams came from every part of the State from its leading citizens protesting against the proposed changes and con-demning them on many grounds. Several thousands of leading mercantile firms of New York, constituting, we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent

one Republican members of Assembly, by letter or memorial, made objection; if he voted and acted his non-claim he cials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political associations are among the remonstrants, estimate is thus invited is surenised to be this: Robertson and sixty-nine other can accented from a State Convention a us remonstrances; sixty of the eighty-one Republican members of Assembly,

York named for offices connected with State Convention declared a plainly Courts, District Attorneys and Marshals.

These were all reappointments, most of them had been originally commissioned commissioned. To this declaration all them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by Judges of Court and many other eminent persons who attested the faithful-

vote as they would not vote if left free from executive interference with the designs of Senators touching matters committed by the Constitution to the Senate exclusively. It had been suggested in addition that by recalling those nominations and holding them in his own hands the President might, in the event of the failure of mathematicians and holding them in the sevent of the failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be or would in any event be made personal perquisies, to be handled and disposed not only to punish independence of Senatorial votes or action, but to liquidate personal obligations of any individual however high in station, the conditions are equally vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel representative of States to fling down their oath and report for duty at the footstool of

tative of States to fling down their oath and report for duty at the footstool of executive power. Following this strict and sweeping executive act came ominous avowals that dissent or failure to consent would be held an act of offense, exposing all Senators from whatever State to executive displeasure. Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender to the plain right and sworn duty of Senators by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned the position of disloyalty to an administration which we helped to bring in, and the success of which we earnestly wished for. Every reason and pleasure. Intis we find ourselves contributed by the question whether we shall we to be victors and hurtful, or be assigned the position of disloyalty to an administration which we helped to bring in, and the auccess of which we carned yealted for. Every reason and the reason of it. Although party service may be fairly considered in making elections of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can hardly be maintened to the position of public offices, it can petitioned for his removal, or that any official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In place of an experienced officer in the midst of his term, fixed by law, it is proposed to put a man who has no training for the position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its official duties.

In the inaugural of President Garfield. on a satisfactory basis until it is regula-ted by the law for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are interested with the appointing power against waste of time and obstruction to public business, caused by inordinate pressure for place, and of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall, at against intrigue and wrong. I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the term of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which incumbents shall be appointed." How good the distinction which makes major offices a prey to "intrigue" and wrong and shields minor officials from like havoc, and whether the collectorship of the country should belong to the exposed or to the protected class need not be decided her. Assuming General Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty it might be reasonably argued that all Senators should with alacrity advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority. ment by a man of obvious superiority. Probably it might be said that all should advice the selection in General Merritt's place of a man who without superior fitness had rendered his country or even

to either of those two classes. The voca-tion of Mr. Robertson and his legislative and professional experiences and surroundings do not denote superiority in the quanties, the knowledge, the busi-ness habits and the familiarity with the revenue laws and system of the United States which might make him more competent than General Merritt to collect the patent than General Merritt to collect the vast revenues and administer the vast business pertaining to the port of New York. Certainly be cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rules of right and consistency on which the constitution and laws have placed the public service. We know of no persona or political service rendered by Mr. Rob ertson so transcendent that the collector-ship of New York should be taken in the midst of a term and given to him as a

York Tribune to have declared that his nomination was a "reward"—a "reward" for his action as a delegate to the National Covention. If Mr. Robertson in his action was influenced by a sense of duty, if he voted and acted his honest convictions it is difficult to see what claim he

Besides the nominations already re- a certain trust. They sought and ac-ferred to there were waiting the action cepted the position of agents or delegates of the Senate several citizens of New to the National Convention. The — A

ness and merits of their services and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us. We have not attempted to dictate nor have we asked the nomination of one person to any office in the State. Indeed with the sole exception of the written request set forth above we have never expressed an opinion to the President in any case unless questioned in regard to it.

Some days ago the President abruptly withdrew in one and the same act the names of General Woodford and Mr. Tenny the two Marshals. This unprecedented proceedings, whether permissible pal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson above we have never expressed an opinion to the President in any case unless questioned in regard to it.

Some days ago the President abruptly withdrew in one and the same act the names of General Woodford and Mr. Tenny the two Marshals. This upprecedented proceedings, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The President had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed that be thought the nominations fit to be made and that it was his duty to make Leem. There is no allegation that he liscovered unfitness in them afterwards. It could hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What then was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce Senaters to vote as they would not vote if left free from executive interference with the designs of Senators touching matters comthat other the guilt and should share the odium justly attaching to it. We are therfore wholly unable, upon whatever ground we put it, to see justification for ourselves should we become parties to using public trusts which belong to the people to require such service to such modes.

modes.

But the appliances employed to effect these results set up new standards of responsibility, and invade, as we believe, the truths and principles on which separate and co-ordinate branches of the government stand. A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his State and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent," on his conscience and judgement before God, whatever or whoever else may constrain him. He is to be exempt from executive menace or disfarron the one hand, or executive favor of the other. Long standing on the orders of the House of Commons has been a declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the executive head of the the wishes of the executive head of the government to influence the votes of members. The British Constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard.

representatives, whether of the States, the nation or the people. We have the honor to be, very respect-

fully, your obedient sevants,
Roscoe Conkling, To his Excellency Governor Cornell.

## Registered.

Four young men, clerks and students, while on a summer vacation tramp through Northern New England, engag-ed for a guide to a certain romantic forest waterfall, a boy named Forrest Graves. Forrest was a fine, athletic fellow, who could outwalk and out climb any amateur in the mountairs, and his moral

courage was quite equal to his physical health and strength.

After he had guided the young men to the waterfall, and they had satisfied themselves with sight-seeing, they invited him to lunch with them.

to lunch with them.

"Thank you, I have my own lunch;" and the boy went away by himself. Later, when full justice had been done to their repast, and a flask of brandy had furnished each of the young men with a stimulating draught, Graves was called.

"You must drink with us, if you will not eat with us," now, said the owner of the flask, and the most reckless of the party.

party. "No, sir, thank you," was the boy's urteous response.
"But I shall insist upon it."

"You can do as you please, and I shall do as I please."

"Now you are bound to try my brandy.

LETTER FROM DIXIE.

DEAR INDEPENDENT:—It is now about two months since I had the good fortune to begin a Souther. It is, ordained by our National Union, at it. annual meeting in Boston. Maryland and the District of Columbia were left behind soon after the presentation of Mrs. Hayes's Testimonial Portrait at the White House. Clear heads and hearts are busy in both localities, moving forward the home protection cause. My associate, Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod, of Baltimore, a native of Florida, a life-long teacher and whilom contributor to The Atlanter, had opened the way by means of letters to the press and to leading ladies further South Appeals had been made for money to help defray expenses, for, if successful, this embassy of a stranger must be free from all pecuniary taint. Letters of introduction were kindly furnished by leading clergymen niary taint. Letters of introduction were kindly furnished by leading clergymen (South) of all denominations. Prayers were offered by our local unions from one end of the country to the other for success of this effort to plant the "W. C. T. U." in Southern soil, and without misgivings the attempt was made. Many gor and thoughtful people had predicted that this would prove "a fool's errand" number two. A letter from one leading Southern city had declared that errand" number two. A letter from one leading Southern city had declared that the triple disadvantage of (1) sending a woman! (2) a temperance woman! (3) a Northern temperance woman! stamped the embassy a failure from the start. (Bv., please observe, this letter was from a Northern man.) But, bless God and their kind hearts, the Southern people have received me as a sister beloved for the work's sake. Already some of the chief towns have been visited in every Southern state save Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee (from all of which except the engagements are already made for their acceptance). And what is the report? Just the same that it would have been if an equal number of Northern states had been visited—viz., the utmost kindness from the friends of temperance, cordial co-operation from the most liberal-minded of the clergy, and independent of the press, and on the part of women a sisterly welcome that crowns Frienship's casket full of choicest jewels. Indeed casket full of choicest jewels. Indeed, the South is far more like the North than

into our plans for securing pledges, S. S. and juvenile sociaties, the circulation of leaflets, landing out of temperance books, planning for public meetings, to be ad-dressed by gentlemen, etc. But when I have noticed the marvelous

for humanity.

Even from their point of view—concerning which we have freely spoken—the war was not an unmixed evil. It helped to individualize each woman's character; it taught the stern, but royal lesson of self-help; and, with the spirited gentleness and docility which are a sure sign of the highest breeding, many of these women, who had hardly ever waited upon themselves in the smallest par-ticular, took up difficult tasks, to which they brought no training, but in which they have grandly succeeded. Some are teachers, some journalists, some artists, and not a few take boarders or keep hotels. The unwritten annals of their hotels. The unwritten annals of their heroism, often whispered in my ear by friends, have dignified my estimate of human nature. Nor do I find the bitterness toward the North which was declared to be so characteristic of the women who loved "The Lost Cause." They approached this whole question of the war from a standpoint altogether different from our own. They believed in the The young man sprang to his feet, and with a bound stood beside the boy, too much absorbed in his own purpose to heed the quivering lips and flashing eyes of another.

The young man sprang to his feet, and men who loved "The Lost Cause." They approached this whole question of the war from a standpoint altogether different from our own. They believed in the inalienable right of a State to seede from the Union. They had never been taught, as we had, from pulpit, press, and platform, to spell nation with a big N.

But, whatever may have been the case

softened either them or us—or both, perbetrayed its utter destruction. Then a
clear, defiant tone rang out:

"I did it in self defense. You had no
right to tempt me. My father was once
a rich and honorable man, but died a
miserable drunkard, any my mother came
here to live to keep me away from liquor
till I should be old enough to take care
of myself. I have promised her a hundred times I wouldn't taste it, and I'd
die before I'd break my promise."

softened either them or us—or both, perhaps; so that we can agree to "press forhard to the things that are before," with
hands clasped in loving sympathy. It
had been said, "You must net speak for
the colored people;" but in almost every
city we have done so, with the free consent of the Southern friends under whose
auspices we came. It is true that social
ostracism of the noble men and women
who came South to teach and preach to
the freedmen is not yet at an end; but die before I'd break my promise."

"Bravely said. Forgive me, and let us shake hands. My mother would be a happy woman if I was as brave as you. I wouldn't tempt you to do wrong. I shall never forget you nor the lesson you have taught me."

The rest shake hands and let its features are greatly modified, and the larger towns and more enlightened of those "to the manner born" exhibit least of this narrow spirit and character. Prejudice (pre-judgment) is not a sectional growth. Both North and South, officer passed on, but next day he called

is everywhere the same.

Of Southern manhood it is needless to

LETTER FROM DIXIE.

Miss Francis E. Willard, President of the National Temperance Union, Gives a Northern Journal an Account of her Lecturing Tour in the South.

DEAR INDEPENDENT:—It is now about two months since I had tile good fortune to be since South and the south

The temperance question will win in the South earlier than with us, if we are not on the alert. They are not handicapped with a foreign population. The colored people are well disposed and teachable. Their legislatures have outranked ours in the gains of the last session. Ministers are more outspoken and the press less timidly mindful of "our German friends." The trip 1 have described will extend over two months, and forty towns or more in fourteen states, leaving a W. C.T. U. in every place where none had vet been organized. Another time I wish to write of Sidney Lanier, Joel Chandler Harris (author of "Uncle Remus") Randall (author of "My Maryland"), Mrs. Sallie F. Chaplin (author of a Secession novel), Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson (author of "Beulah"), Father Ryan (author of the "The Sword of Lee"). Geo. C. Cable, Atti us Haygood, and other gifted Southerners.

If this sketch seems rose-colored, remember that "we only know what we have lived." If it flaunts not the ruby flag, reflect that it was not written by a United States senator. Surely, the day hastens when, joined in the splendid fight against a common foe which is the scourge of all our homes, the daughters of the North and South will smiling say, each to the other, what then the sons will joyfully repeat, "With all thy faults, I love thee still."

Montgomery, Ala., April 21st, 1881.

Montgomery, Ala., April 21st, 1881.

A St. Louis doctor factory recently turned out a dozen female doctors. As long as the female doctors were confined to one or two in the whole country, and those were only experimental, we held our peace and did not complain, but now that the colleges are engaged in producing female doctors as a business we must protest, and in so doing will give a few reasons why female doctors will not prove a paying branch of industry.

In the first place, if they doctor anybody it must be women, and three-fourths of the women would rather have a male doctor. Suppose those colleges

ed so it looked like the yellow Turkish towel, do you suppose he would want to run out over five or six luches of the lower part of it, and let that female docdressed by gentlemen, etc.

But when I have noticed the marvelous facility of utterance, the varied vocabulary, the delicacy of appreciation, and rare insight of these ladies, I have felt that in it all was a prophecy of such achievement in the art of public as well as private persuasion as would dim the laurels of their Northern sisters, if a sacred emulation did not rescue us. I could name women in all the chief cities of the South who are no less worthy to be the leaders of a people than was Debet borah of old. They feel the stirrings of be the leaders of a people than was Debet borah of old. They feel the stirrings of them reaches out with a wide blessing and kick himself for employing a female doctor. Oh, there is no use talking; it would kill a man. tor put her finger on it to see how furred it was? Not much. He would put that tongue up into his cheek and wouldn't let her see it for 25 cents admission. We

Now, suppose a man has heart disease, and a female doctor should went to listen to the beating of his heart. She would lay her left ear on his left breast, so her eyes and rosebud mouth would be looking right in his face, and her wavy hair would be scattered all around there, getwould be scattered all around there, get-ting tangled in the buttons of his shirt. Don't you suppose his heart would get in about twenty extra beats to the minute? You bet! And she would smile—we will bet \$20 she would smile—and show her pearly teeth, and the ripe lips would be pearly teeth, and the ripe iips would be working as though she were counting the beats, and he would think she was trying to whisper to him, and— Well, what

her once for luck, if he was as bilious as "Now you are bound to try my brandy."
I always rule,"
"You can't rule me."
These words were scarcely uttered into a stream, where the clinking of glass betrayed its utter destruction. Then a clear, defiant tone rang out:
"I did it in self defense. You had no right to tempt me. My father was once a rich and honorable man, but died a miserable drunkard, any my mother came in the colored people;" but in almost every been laught, as we had, from pulpit, press, and platform, to spell nation with a big N.

But, whatever may have been the case in earlier years, sober second thought has softened either them or us—or both, perhaps; so that we can agree to "press forward to the things that are before," with hands clasped in loving sympathy. It had been said, "You must not speak for a rich and honorable man, but died a miserable drunkard, any my mother came in earlier years, sober second thought has softened either them or us—or both, perhaps; so that we can agree to "press forward to the things that are before," with hands clasped in loving sympathy. It had been said, "You must not speak for a rich and honorable man, but died a miserable drunkard, any my mother came in earlier years, sober second thought has softened either them or us—or both, perhaps was a cat, and she would be a weak as a cat, and she would have to fan him and rub his head until he got over being nervous, and then make out his mand rub his head until he got over being nervous, and then make out his did not a recent was a cat, and she would be a weak as a cat, and she would be a weak as a cat, and she would be a weak as a cat, and she would be a weak as a cat, and she would be a weak as a cat, and she would be a weak as a cat, and she would be a very warm pargel, and have her charge it in the bill. And then a reaction would set in, and he would be a weak as a cat, and she weak as a cat, and she

ganizations that attended the Galveston Mardi Grass was very rigid, and was main-tained during their stay in Galveston. us shake hands. My mother would be a happy woman if I was as brave as you. I wouldn't tempt you to do wrong. I shall never forget you nor the lesson you have taught me."

The most reckless was the nost generous and seeing his error apologized frankly.

How many boys need to be kept from the lesson wouldn't tempt you to do wrong. I shall never forget you nor the lesson you have taught me."

The most reckless was the nost generous and seeing his error apologized frankly.

Go Southern was how and more cullightened of ges and was parading Galveston avenue when he saw his superior officer approaching. The soldier fled into an alley and hid behind an ash barrel. The officer passed on, but next day he called the soldier to appear before him, and asked: "How did I come to see you hiding behind an ash barrel?" "How did you come to see you hiding behind an ash barrel?" "How did you come to see you hiding behind an ash barrel?" "How many boys need to be kept from the manner born" exhibit least of these "to the manner born" exhibit least of the saw his superior officer approaching. The soldier fled into an alley and hid behind an ash barrel. The officer passed on, but next day he called the soldier to appear before him, and asked: "How did I come to see you hid you come to see you have a superior officer appear and hid behind an ash barrel. The officer passed on, but next day he called the soldier to appear before him and hid behind an ash barrel. The officer passed on the young hid you come to see you have a superior officer appear and hid behind an ash barrel. The officer passed on the young hid you come to see you have a young hid you come hin

THE NEGRO REPUBLIC.

Plain and Startling Statements About

Affairs in Liberia

Mr. George R. Stetson of Boston, has written some queer chapter's about the Republic of Liberia, on the West coast or Africa. It was founded by philanthropists in the United States, some fifty years ago. It was to be a speck of paradise for freed slaves from America. Good people were to send them there, set them up in a republic on their own hook, and then put the whole Dark Continent into a ferment of Christian civilization. In the period of their enthusiasm, the American Colonization Society spent millions of money on the freedmen's paradise. As far back as 1859 they sent 10,000 American negroes there at an expense Mr. George R. Stetson of Boston, has 000 American negroes there at an expense of \$180 per head. About half of them

went to a paradies by a shorter route than even the Colonization Society dreamed

of. They died.

In beating the American bush for emigrants to Liberia, tuneful agents harped much on the extraordinary richness of African soil. It had only to be tickled with a wooden hoe to smile back a luxuriwith a wooden hoe to smile back a luxuriant harvest. Fruits, grain, and vegetables, all that made glad the human stomach, grew in unlimited profusion. This was one side of the story. The silver tongued agents told that side. The other part was that every foreigner who touches the coast of Liberia, though he remain no longer than a week, is stricken down with a horrible miasmatic sickness called the

the coast of Liberia, though he remain no longer than a week, is stricken down with a horrible miasmatic sickness called the "acclimating fever." The blistering sun, alternating with heavy rains, and the rank vegetation from that very soil whose richness the agents exalted, are the cause of the terrible malaria. Ague gets the better of civilization. It kills every white man who remians there a few years.

The savage African aborigines do not appear to suffer from the malaria. Like the Florida Indians, who are proof against mosquito bites, they appear to be soaked so full of poison that it does not hurt them. But the American-borc negro suffers nearly as much as the white man. The mortality of the fever may be judged from some facts given by Mr. Stetson. On one occasion a coasting vessel made a trip to the delta of the Niger. She had a crew of fifty-five persons. Of these, twenty-five died.—Another vessel was sent to the same place with a crew of twenty men. Ten of them died within four weeks.

It will be remembered that a passion for emigration to Liberia suddenly seized

were going direct to the promise land, but all their hopes turned to the bitterest disappointment. The disgusted pligrims died off like sheep in a Colorado blizzard. In many cases of negroes, emigrating to died off like sheep in a Colorado blizzard. In many cases of negroes emigrating to Liberia from America whole families died, not one being left alive. One family of ten persons from Georgia sailed in the Azor. Three died on shipboard and two at Monrovia. The other five begged mony and fled back to Georgia before the acclimating fever took them, too. Many others of the colonists who sailed within a few years to Africa are sending for

declining for a number of years. A bare subsistence is not hard to obtain among the naked aborigines. What is the good of working when one is not obliged to do

and kindred.

In other respects the Africans who rule Liberia have shown their ability to acquire a high civilization—the very highest indeed. They have got a bonded highest indeed. They have got a bonded debt. It is so large a one that there is no prospect whatever they will ever pay it. Moreover, it is all owned in London, every penny. Putting the two facts together, and connecting them by a link of reasoning with a well-known peculiarity of the noble British nature, it is not hard

face of the carth.

Some very singular facts have been developed in the history of Liberia. Nobody was more enthusiastic in the cause of African colonization from this country than the churches and the religious community. Missionaries went there by the hundred, labored among the black savages, and deid martyrs to their Christian devotion. Who does not remember for years "Afric's sunny fountinus" as the objective points of missionary work in

What has come of all this work, of the sacrifice of all these unselfish lives? Christians everywhere expected the Christianization of all Africa as confidently as the Second Adventists locked for the end of the world. The happy result never followed. One of the wild negro tribes that joined the Liberian Govern-ment was Mohammedan in religion. There are forty wild negro tribes in the whole country. Instead of these naked heathens coming under the gentle in-fluence of the Bible, the one Mohamme-dan tribe among them is converting them. dan tribe among them is converting them to the faith of the Turk with amazing

native negroes, there really seems rather to be danger that the civilized negroes

Under the circumstances, Mr. Stetson, of Boston, considers it high time some-body publicly and emphatically give the numerous American negroes who think of migrating to Liberia the advice Punch

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly wrong than the idea that a woman fulfils her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfil her duty, but she most signally fails in it, and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken down, over worked wife and mother—a woman who is tired all of her life through. If the work of the house life through. If the work of the house-hold cannot be accomplised by order, system and moderate work, without the system and moderate work, without the necessity of wearying, heart-breaking toil—toil that is never ended and never begun, without making a life a treadmill of labor, then for the sake of humanity let the work go. Better to live in the midst of disorder than that order should be purchased at so high a price—the cost of health, strength, happiness, all that makes existence endurable.

The woman that spends her life in up.

It will be remembered that a passion for emigration to Liberia suddenly seized the colored people of Georgia and the Corolinas three years ago. They sailed thither by hundreds. One ship, the Azor, took 256 emigrants from Charleston at one load. It was fine fun—the starting. All shared the devout belief that they were going direct to the promise land. but all their hopes turned to the bitterest disappointment. The disgusted pilgrims

In many cases of negroes emigrating to Liberia from America whole families died, not one being left alive. One families died in the Azor. Three died on shipboard and two at Monrovia. The other five begged mony and fled back to Georgia before the acclimating fever took them, too. Many others of the colonists who sailed within a few years to Africa are sending for money to bring them home. Liberia, the country of fertile soil and beautiful landscape, is so sickly that the very horses and mules die that are taken there.

Concerning other aspects of life in the model negro Republic—cducational, industrial, social, and political—the testimony is no less emphatic. The term "lazy African" is probably only understood in its truest senso in Africa. Under the schorching sun the laziness strikes in. The climate effects even the industrious freedman from America. In time he, too, gives up the struggle and ceases to work.

He turns to politics as an easier way of getting a living. He seeks "them 'eco offices" with enthusiasm. Thus he, at lesst, shows his capacity for the highest civilization. Liberian elections are quite as loud and lively and as frequent as in the great "moddle" Republic of the United States, which the little African one was patterned after.

Liberian exports have been steadily declining for a number of years. A bare subsistence is not hard to obtain among "little and the content and the copen la hard to obtain among "little and the content and the copen la hard to obtain among "little and the content and the copen la hard to obtain among "little and the content an sleeve of a garment made to open in front is both useless and cruel. No wonder the little things scream and kick when they are being dressed. Talk about a of working when one is not obliged to do it?

It is not agreeable to record the fact that slavery exists throughout the negro Republic. Its horrors down South never surpassed the like horrors among these Liberians, whose slaves are of their own and kindred.

In other respects the Africans who would follow the fashion! There would be another advantage in dressing babies in bags, which wise mammas would not be slow to discover—nursing would be made easy for papa. Men do make so many excuses when they are asked to "hold baby a minute;" but the most prevalent excuse of all, "Oh, I'll get his clothes all mussed up," would be out of order if they would carry the baby in a bag. The baby could not "get out of it;" bag. The baby could not "get out of it;" neither could papa.—New Orleans Pica-

> A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The follow ing may have been in print before, but it is nevertheless beautiful and worthy of

reproduction:

A man without some sort of religion is, at best, a poor reprobate, the football of destiny; with no tie linking him to indestiny; with no tie linking him to infinity, and to the wonderous eternity that is within him; but a woman without it is even worse—a flame without heat, a rainbow without color, a flower without

hopes and hours with weak, shifting, proud tackle, to his business of the world; but a woman without that anchor which they call faith is a drift and a wreck. A man may clumsily continue a kind of respon-sibility or motive, but can find no basis in any other system of right action than that of spiritual faith. A man may craze his thoughts and his brains to such heritage as fame and reputation may stretch before him; but a woman-where can she

ing love, that endearing hope, mellow-ing every scene of life, lighting them with rapidity. There is actually a prospect that at no distant day a majority of the inhabitants of Libera will be followers of the crescent and the Koran.

Such is stated to be the present condition of Liberia. Instead of civilizing the native negroes, there really seems rather mother but will echo the thought with the pleasant radiance; when the world's which she feels as if she had caten. A bath of water will quench her thirst. Her stomach is said to be totally paralthus an army with cannon? Who that has enjoyed the love of a God-loving mother but will echo the thought with the classification of polygamy and half with the class of the world's which she feels as if she had caten. A bath of water will quench her thirst. Her stomach is said to be totally paralthus an army with cannon? Who that has enjoyed the love of a God-loving mother but will echo the thought with

Texas are reported most promising.

— Locusts have made their appearance in Howard county, Arkansas, by the

The prospect is good for harvesting the largest crop of oats ever produced in Chester county.

— Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, is being put in training as a presidential caudidate for 1884.

— Arkansas is crowded with men buying up the timber lands. Thousands of acres are sold weekly.

— The acreage in cotton in Kershaw county is said to be the largest ever known to have been planted.

— The wool trade in Corpus Christi, Texas, in twenty-three years has grown from 5,000 to 700,000 pounds.

— Almost every county in Tennessee has taken steps for the improvement of the public roads, under the new law.

— The negroes of west Tennessee have again taken the Kansas fever, and are leaving by the hundreds almost daily.

— The Petersburg (Va.) Butter dish factory gives employment to forty-one hands and turns out 25,000 dishes every day.

day.

The end of the Texas and Pacific railway track has been pushed over thirty miles to the westward of the Colorado

river.

— A Delaware editor, who is also a physician, offers as an inducement to ner subscribers to vaccinate every one who

will take his paper.

— There are 340,000 orange trees in Putnam county, Florida, and about 40,000 are now bearing, the product from which last season was 6,500,000.

— The new Czar leads a very simple life. He rises early and breakfasts with his family, and then puts on his boileriron overcoat and takes a walk in the back yard.

— Scene at the White House: Enter messenger—"Conkling has, resigned!" Enter second messenger—"Platt has resigned!" President Garfield—"Well, I am resigned."

— An agricultural paper advises farmers to "never milk while the cow is eating." But it is while the cow is drinking, evidently, that the city milkman generally does his milking. - Redmond, who is confined in the Asheville (N. C.) jail, is still suffering very much from his wounds. Three balls that the physicians could not extract are still troubling him.

- It is said that if red out back is tept in the chicken trough at all times it is a sure cure for chicken cholera. As the disease is very prevalent at present its efficacy can be easily tested.

— It is reported that three of the subscribers to the Grant testimonial fund, namely, Mr. Thomas Barbour, Mr. John Hoey and Mr. E. S. Sanford, have thus far declined to pay up and that the fund is thus \$15,000 short of the promised \$250,000.

— After the evidence was in, a Gulveston Judge asked the accused, who was charged with stealing a watch, if had anything more to offer. "I did ha... an old watch to offer you, Judge, but my lawyer borrowed it and hasn't brought it back yet."

not seriously hurt.

— Judge Robertson is a man above the medium size, with a full head of grayish-white hair, and a large tuft of goatee upon his chin. He has bluish eyes, regular features, and is a man of considerate, attentive, respectful and remarkable power of thinking on his feet. He does not carry a soul crammed with hostilities. The great mass of questions that may arise before him, he will have to decide as they present themselves to his reason.

- Stammering, according to M. A. Cheruin, generally originates in a sudden nervous shock which the victim of the affection has received in childhood; sometimes it is a habit which has been acquired by the practice of imitating other persons who stammer, or by constant association with stammering members of the family. Professor Chervin resorts to singing, or the use of the cadence for preventing stammering, and has been very successful. Whipping has sometimes been resorted to.

- When a jury was being impaneled When a jury was being it paneled to try a liquor case at Troy, Kansas, last week, the attorney for the prosecution promptly objected to a certain juryman. "What in the world did you challenge that man for?" asked one who was interested in the prosecution. "Why," replied the lawyer, "a man with such a face and nose will never bring in a verdict against a man for selling whiskey." "Well," replied the other, "you have put off one of the strictest church members and most radical temperance men in the and most radical temperance men in th county !"

-A remarkable case of abstinence from food is reported at Battle Creek, Mich. Last October, Mrs. Henry Iu-Mich. Last October, Mrs. Henry Ingram had some teeth pulled, and this
brought on nausea at the stomach and
inability to retain food. The woman is
is still alive, having eaten or drank nothing since October. She is nourished by
being bathed in beef tea, milk, etc.,
which acts by absorption, the quantity
absorbed from these baths being nearly a
quart aday. She feels agent of hunger quart a day. She feels a sort of hunger, which is soon allayed by a bath, after which she feels as if she had caten. A

frankly.

How many boys need to be kept from strong dink; and, alas, how many men say more than that the suppositions of a lifetime as to their courtesy was realized. Let it not be you and I.—Youth's Companion.

A negro boy, aged eighteen, at How dares the mere than that the had outraged a negro girl aged eight, and outraged a negro girl aged eight, and another work and surderwards murdered her in the most brutal manner, was taken from Bernville brutal manner was taken from Bernville brutal manner was taken from Bernville to be danger that the civilized negroes did an ash barrel? "How do grad an ash barrel? "How do grad the work among to many. They saffer horribly made, on the merest handful among so many. They saffer horribly mande, on the merest handful among so many. They saffer horribly mande, on the merest handful among so many. They saffer horribly mande, on the merest handful among so many. They saffer horribly mande on the firm of the merest handful among so many. They saffer horribl